From the Sun's apparent Semi-diameter, which is given to the nearest tenth of a second for each day of the year, may be found the Sun's Horizontal Parallax, which equals the apparent Semi-diameter of the earth as it would be seen at the distance of the Sun, by dividing by the constant quantity 107.44 *i. e.*, the ratio the Sun's actual diameter bears to that of the earth. Thus, on July 1st, when the Sun is at its greatest distance the apparent Semi-diameter is 15′ 46′ =946, this divided by 107.44 gives 8.805, the Sun's Horizontal Parallax at that time. So also on December 31st, when the Sun is in Perigee the Semi-diameter 16° 18′ 3″ gives 9.105 for Sun's Horizontal Parallax.

From this may be obtained the Parallax in altitude multiplying by the cosine of the Sun's apparent altitude at the time of observation.

On the right hand pages of each month are given the phases of the Moon, its Rising, Southing, and Setting, and the time of High Water at Charlottetown, all to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time.

As aids in the matter of weather forecasts, are added the bearing of the Moon at the time of Full and Change, the Perigee and Apogee, and the time of the Moon crossing the Equator and reaching its greatest North and South Declination. It being generally found that these Lunar Equinoctials are accompanied by atmospheric disturbance the more or less marked as they agree with the Moon's changes and Perigee—** or *** are added where two or three of these influences concur within the space of 48 hours.

ECLIPSES.

During the year 1891 there will be four Eclipses, viz.: two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May 23rd, Greenwich Mean Time of Opposition in Right Ascension, 6h. 18m. 55·7 sec.; commencing 12.30 p. m., ending 8.05 Charlottetown time, the Moon being belowthe horizon.